WASHINGTON.

The Correspondence of the Louisiana Commission. .

NO GREAT DISCOVERY MADE

Visiting Statesman Brown and Secretary Sheman on the Expenses.

THE PRESIDENT WILL PAY IF NECESSARY.

Important Developments Promised in the Potter Committee.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence of the Louisiana Commission, salled for by the Potter Committee and sent to the House by the President, has been printed. It conains not one really important despatch which has no before been published. The instructions of Sec perior been published. The instructions of Secretary Evarts to the commissioners and their final report were made public at the time. On the 12th of April the Commissioners telegraphed the President a detailed statement of the situation, showing that, while the Nicholis government was in the State, Packard occupied the State House, guarded by federal troops, and claimed that, "If protected and acknowledged by the President," he could have some show of power. The commission concluded in these

words:

Nicholis said he asked only the withdrawal of troops and would then leave Packard to rost out where he is. Packard claims it is the absolute duty of the President to decide between them and says that he has not sufficient reason to give the people for any change of stitude. Nicholis affers strong assurances of protection to all the rights of men, but his opponents doubt his ability to make them good. Evidently the stuation would wholly change if the President should decide as to whether he intends to recognize either claimant or neither, and also as to the withdrawal of the troops. We believe that if your decision upon these two questions is committed to us, with the privilege of making it known or not before our return, as may seem to us wise, we would be better able to sid you in securing a just and peaceable conclusion of our mission.

C. B. LAWRENCE.
J. R. HAWLEY.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
JOHN C. BROWNE.
WAYNE MACVEAGH.

To this Secretary Evants made the following reply

To this Secretary Evarts made the following reply in the 13th of April:—

The President does not regard the withdrawal of the Unit of States soldiers from the State flouse or their continuance there as significant on the question of the legal rights of the competing claimants to any department of the State government. It is his purpose to remove the soldiers from the State House to their barracks, and he desires that the time, circumstances and preparation for such removal should give every reasonable security against its becoming the occasion or opportunity of any outbreak of violence. Upon receiving, through you, what the President may deem satisfactory assurances that the question of the rightful government of Louisman will be prepared to withdraw toe soldiers from the State House. The President cannot expressly or by implication anticipate the determination of his duty upon any occasion in the future which the posture of affairs in Louisman may present for his official action under the constitution and laws of the United States. He confidently bopes that his earnest desire to put an end to even an apparent military interierence in the domestic constroversies in the State of Louisman will not be inwarted by the section of any part of its people. The President will await your answer before making public this communication, and your use of the same must be confidently but the methods of anch use will be at your discretion.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

required peace, the assurance of continued peace in the State. This could be secured only by the constiution of one Legislature and one Governor, as Sen stor Conkling once said in the Senate, and in perfect ing such a government the President held that the people of the State must act and decide and not the federal government. The constitution allows of fedsession, and for the purpose of protection against domestic violence. There was no domestic violence in Louisiana at the time and there has been none since without violence and thus there was no excuse for the use of troops, but Packard, it is very plain, was holding out only until the troops should be removed. He had thrown up the sponge in January in despatches to President Grant, confessing that he had no power in the State except so far as he was assisted by federal

THE POTTER COMMITTEE-WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

The Potter committee will begin to-morrow the examination of Mrs. Jenks, who will be followed by Mr. Pitkin, Hugh Campbell and several other witnesses It turns out that all or these, including Mrs Jenks have been summoned by the republicans-Pitkin by General Butler. The developments of the next few days promise to be interesting.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878. THE CAPITAL AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT-RUMORS OF A COMMUNIST SCARE THAT

HUBBIED CONGRESSMEN AWAY.

A graveyard slience seems to have settled on the capital after the bustle and excitement of the closing hours of the session. What with several of the great hotels already closed and dark with the sudden exodus of Congressmen and the army of lobbytats and hangers on, who usually thronged the other hotes. Washington appears to have settled into a summer nap to be broken only when five months hence the same crowd surges back to its midst. The departure of so many Congressmen in the brief time since daylight this morning gives solor to the surmise that some of them leared detention at the bands of the Communists, who pere reported to be ready for laving a blockade upon Whatever truth there may have been it the reports of a plot of this kind, the conspiracy, if it existed, has been dissipated by the lavish band with which Congress appropriated money for public works in this vicinity. Indeed, the heretofore discontented laborers of the District have the prospect before them

of abundant and constant employment for the ensuing year. GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878.

PLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS-AD-DRESSES BY PRESIDENT PRO TEM. PERRY AND

SPEAKER BANDALL. No business of general interest was transacted by Congress this morning after the passage of the Sun-dry Civil bill. The Senate went into executive seasion from time to time and the House took an ocea-sional recess pending the enrollment of the bili. At na, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, appeared in the House with the document which had been so long waited for, and which the Speaker laid before the House and signed amid applause. It was at once sent to the Senate, where it was immediately signed by the President pro tem. and then sent to the President of the United States for his signature, the President be-

ing in his room at the Capitol, having remained there turing the night. brief executive session, and when the doors were re opened Mr. Anthony, from the committee appointed ported that they had performed that duty, and the

President replied that he had no further communication At seven o'clock Mr. Ferry, President pro tem.

said:—
The hour of seven o'clock having arrived, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the Senate on the termination rot a session of nearly seven months' curation, and to comply with the joint resolution of the two houses uxing the hour of final adjournment. Permit me, Senators, to cordially thank you for your favor, your confidence and your courte-y, without which I should have failed to meet the delicate and responsible duties of side Chair. Commending you all, in parting, to the care of the same beneficent Ruler who has preserved unbroken our number inroughout the prolonged labors now ended, I declare the second session of the Forty-fith Congress adjourned size die. (Applause on the floor.)

In the House at each manner to the contract of the contract of

In the House at eight minutes to seven a message from the President announced his approval of the Sandry Civil bill, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvanis, an-nounced that together with Mr. Willie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, he had waited on the President, and that the President had stated that he and no further communication to make to Congress.

The hour of seven o'clock having arrived, the

Speaker and:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—
The arduous inhers of the session are closed. Let us hope, under the providence of God, that they will insure to the solid welfare and happiness of the people. Expressing the farvent hope that each and every one of you may have a safe journey to your respective homes, it only remains for the Speaker, in pursuance of the resolution of the two houses for the adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, to declare that this House stands adjourned without day. (Appliance.)

Owing to the early hour the adjournment took place very quietly, not a dozen persons being in the galleries, and not more than firty members being pres-

THE EXPENSES OF THE LOUISIANA COMMIS-SION-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOHN C. BROWN AND SECRETARY SHEBMAN.

The following correspondence explains itself:-

The following correspondence explains itself:—

WARRINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1878.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:—

Sir—At a late bour to-day my attention was called to a discussion yesterday in the Senate of a proposition to pay the expenses of the commission sent tellouisman by the President in the spring of 1877. When I accepted a place on that commission I believed, as I now do, that the President had undoubted authority to constitute it as well as to order the payment of its expenser, which was done by an officer detailed from your department, charged with that dury. Since, however, the Senate, by a najority vote, tabling the proposition referred to, has questioned the legality of these disbursements. I cannot consent that either yourself or the banker who lursished the funds should be chargeable with such portion of the amount as was expended on my account. I therefore enclose sight draft on New York for \$827.63, which embraces the two items of travoling expenses for myself and one-diffin of the general account. If you will have the interest account made up I will most cheerfully remat that also, as well as any additional amount that may appear proper for me to account for. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN C. BROWN.

The following is Secretary Sherman's response:—

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, June 20, 1878.

Hon. John G. Brown. Washington, D. C.:—

JEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing a cheek, payable to my order, for \$827 63, being one-fifth part of the money expended for the expenses of the commission sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877, is received. I am desired by the President to return this draft to you uncollected, as he is ef the opinion that Congress will yet make provision for this expenditure, and, at all events, that you ought not to pay say part of it.

As you know, the President was called upon in April, 1877, in the exercise of a high censitiutional duty and in an emergency when two rival State governments were arrayed against each other in open, armed hostility, threatening at any moment the public pence, to send to Louisians a commission of the distinguished citizens, of whom you were one, under written instructions, not only to aid him by reliable information but to prevent, by their presence and influence, actual collision and civil war. This cutty you and the other nembers of the commission voluntarily assumed and faithfully performed. In the absence of an appropriation of public money available for the expenses of the commission, the then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury invited, from the First National Bank of New York, a lean of the sum needed, and it was cheerfully granted, and the money was expensed under your direction. It was not doubted but that Congress would, as in innumerable similar cases of the exercise of legal power by an executive officer, reimburne the money thus expended for an object unforessen when Congress was in session. In this case I have assurances from Senators that the mency would probably have been appropriated but that the amendment proposed was at so late a period of the session as to delay and sudanger the passage of the session as to delay and sudanger the passage of the session as to delay and sudanger the passage of the session when this sub

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS-TEXT OF SECRETARY SCHUEZ TO AN EMPLOYE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND ADOPTED BY THE PRESI-

on the political assessment question, and which has ploy6s throughout the entire country, is as follows:

DEAR Six—I have received your letter submitting to me the following questions connected with the circular received by yeu from the Congressional Campaign Committee, saking for contributions to the earn-paign fand:—Whether you are obliged to pay such contribution, whether you are permitted to do se, and whether your doing so or not doing so will affect your official standing and prospects in this department.

and whether your doing so or not doing so will affect your official standing and prospects in this department.

First—You receive your salary as an employé of the government for certain services rendered in your official capacity—not as a member of a political barry. The saiary so carned belongs to you, and, unless taxed by law, it is in no sense subject to any assessment for any object whatever. In return for it you are expected to perform your official duries faithfully and efficiently—nothing more. In this connection I have to call your attention to the following statutory provision (10th stat., p. 169, sec. 6.)

"That all executive officers or employés of the United States not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senste, are prohibited from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other officer or employé of the government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes, and any such officer or employe whe shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at ence discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined a sun not exceeding \$500."

Second—You are as free as any other citizen to spend your soars money in any eight make way your

ceeding \$500."

Second—You are as free as any other citizen to speed your spare money in any legitimate way you pieuse, and as your political principles or your public spirit may suggest, provided you do not violate the above quoted provision of law, either directly or in-

above quesas processes or not contributing, as above stated, will not affect in any manner whatever your official standing or prospects in this department, C. SCRURZ, Secretary of the Interior.

IMPORTANT MISTAKE IN THE ENBOLMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL-OPERATION OF THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION SUSPENDED. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee on Conterence last night there was a rection providing for the continuance of the Hot Springs Commission, which was created in 1877 to appraise and sell the valuable government reservation which embraces those springs in Arkan sas. The surprising discovery is made to-day that this section was simost omitted in the enrolment of the bill in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the President's signature. The only portion of this section enrolled was the last half of its last sentence which was attached to a section concerning an entirely different subject. Its omission wholly deleats the object of the section, and the operation of the Hot Springs Commission will have to be suspended until Congress can act again upon the subject. Meanwhile the present occupants of the reservation will remain undisturbed in their possession. Very large pecuplary interests are involved.

WORK OF THE PENSION COMMITTEE-SUMMARY

OF BILLS ACTED UPON. The House Committee on Pensions has been among the most industrious of the present Congress, over 1,800 pension cases being referred to it. Of these the committee considered and reported upon about 600. Three hundred and thirty have been reported upon favorably and over 300 have passed the House. The committee considered, reported upon and had of a general nature. Of these are the following :-

Bill providing for arrears of pensions on account of death, wounds or injuries received or disease contracted in the service of the United States since the 4th of March, 1861, and providing for the payment of

Bill increasing pensions to soldiers who have lost both hands or both legs or both eyes from \$50 to \$72 per month.

near the knee or arm so near the elbow that use of joint is destroyed from \$18 to \$24 per month. Bill giving pension of \$37 50 per month to those

Bill restoring pension to those on civil list who were leprived of same from March, 1865, to June, 1866. Bill repealing section 4,717 Revised Statutes, which bars prosecution of pension claims after five years from filing first evidence with Commissioner of Pensions, unless there is record evidence in War or Navy Department of injury or disease which resulted in the disability or death of the soldier.

Bill regulating attorneys' lees in the prosecution of

office, so as to dispose of the accumulated pension business there.

Besides these which passed the House there

the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of that war, and the bill giving easy trusses to soldiers ruptured while in the service and line of duty, both at which were considered by the committee and reported inversely to the House.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY COMMISSIONERS. Just before the final adjournment this morning, the President sent to the Senate the nominations of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, Colonel John G. Barnard and commissioners to ascertain the cost of removing the Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C. On motion of Mr. Sargent, the Senate immediately went into executive senaton, and the nominations were confirmed without discussion.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878. Captain James F. Gregory, of the Corps of Engineers, recently on duty as chief engineer of the De-partment of Texas, will leave here to morrow evening for New York to assume command of one of the en-gineer companies at Willot's Point, New York.

DISMISSED,
First Licutement Edwin P. Eckerson, Seventh cavalry, who so gallantly commanded the battation of

cavairy, who so galiantly comanded the battaion of the regiment after the death of Major Rais and the wounding of Captain Moylan at the battle where Chief Joseph was cactured, has been dismissed the service, to take effect June 30. General Thomas G. Pitcher, colonel First infantry, has been ordered before the Hancock Retiring Board of New York for retirement.

Captain J. R. McGinnis is relieved from duty as chief ordnance officer, Department of the South, and ordered to assume command of the St. Louis Powder Depot, Captain G. W. McKee is relieved from duty at the National Acmory, Springheid, Mass., and ordered to command the Washington Arsenal.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES VESSELS-OUDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878. Naval advices report the Tennessee, Captain Young commanding, arrived at Funchai, Madeira, May 30, and intended to sail June 1 for New York, expecting to reach that port by Joly I.

The Constellation, Capiain Green commanding, was
at Funchal May 30, also on her way to New YorkOfficers and crews of both vessels well.

Officers and crows of both vessels well.

Commander Frederick V. McNair is detached from command of the Porismouth, at Havre, France, on the reporting of his reisef, and ordered to return home and report for duty at the Naval Academy. Licutenast Commander A. S. Crowningsbield is detached from duty as an inspector of ordinance at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command the Portsmouth. Licutenast E. J. Arthur is detached from the Saratoga and placed on sick leave. Passed Assistant Engineer George ff. kactony is detached from the Minnesota and Ordered to the Naval Academy. Passed Assistant Regimeer Theophilus Cook is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford is ordered to the Penagoola Navy Yard. Assistant Engineer William C. Eaton is ordered to the Minnesota.

A STATE APPOINTMENT.

EDGAR E. APGAR APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE STATE CHARITIES.

ALBANY, June 20, 1878.

The democratic situation here, otherwise very quiet, has suddenly been stirred into extreme agitation by the appointment of Edgar K. Appar, Deputy Secretary of State under Mr. John Bigelew, to the position of State agent for the investigation of the financial and business managment of all the charities, State presents, reformatories and penal institutious receiving aid from the State. The appointment is made by Comptroller Olcott, nuder an atem of the Supply Bill passed at the last session, which reads of foliows:—

The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever he shall do in it necessary, to examine, or cause to be examined, the financial affairs and business administration of any asylum for the Insane, state prison, reformatory, house of refuge, or other charts of the state of the same and the supplementation from the Emissiation receiving appropriations from the Emissiation and setting and the supplementation of the same and the supplementation and the same and the same and the same and the same of the same and the supplementation of the same and the same of \$5,000, or a much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry this prevision into effect. and business managment of all the charities, State

The list of the institutions thus to be investigated includes, besides those in the interior of the State, the following lamiliar to New York city people.—The Juvenic Delinquents on Rangali's Island, the New York Asylum for Idiota, St. Joseph's Institute at Fortham, the Seamen's Setreat at States Island and the New York Cathelic Protectory. But the light of the Investigation of these places does not aggravate the democratic situation. That is coccasioned by the character of the agent appointed to do the investigating and the "inner motives" which are supposed to be discernible in his appointment, atmong that portion of the democracy known as anti-Tidien it is considered a new scheme of Tiden's to secure designates to the next convention, whereby to turn over to his interests again the organization which he lost last year.

RAILROAD MEETING.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN REFERENCE TO RATES OF PREIGHT BETWEEN THE WEST AND BOUTH.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1878. A large number of presidents, superintendents, freight agents and other officials of Southern railroads met at Barnum's Hotel to day for the purpose of considering a freight schedule for roads leading from St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago to the South. Among hose present are Colonel E. A. Cols, president; George R. Knox, general freight agent of the Nashville, Chat-taneoga and St. Louis Railrond; William MucRae, general manager, and R. A. Anderson, general freight agent of the Wostern and Atlantic Railroad; J. H. dison, receiver and general manager, and C. H. Crosby, general freight agent of the St. Louis and Southern Ratirond; W. R. Author, General Manager of he St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad; M. H. Smith, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad; J. E. Martin, President of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad; Robert Foreyth, General Freight Agent of the Chicag and Eastern littness Railroad and Great Southern Despatch (green line); Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent Littnots Central Railroad; D. B. Morey, General Freight Agent New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis Ratirosa; L. D. Richardson, General Manager Green Line, Chicago; H. S. Itaines, General Superintendent; John L. Taylor, General Freight Agent; C. D. Divens, General Agent; John B. Andrews, Baltimore Agent Atlantic Gulf Railroad; General E. P. Alexander, President Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and Manager of Western Railroad of Alabama; R. G. Fleming, General Superintendent Port Royal Railroad; C. S. Gadssies, General
Superintendent Savannah and Charleston Railroad;
Colonel G. J. Foresore, General Manager Atlantic and
Charlotte Air Lane Railroad; Sol. Haas, General
Freight Agent Richmond and Danville Railroad; E. R.
Dersey and J. A. Russell, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; W. H. Fitzgerald, Atlantic Coast Line; John M.
Roolisson, President; A. L. Peor, General Freight
Agent Baltimore Steam Facket Company; John
Davis, Agent Merchante' Steamship Company; B. S. Fitch, General Freight Agent
Chesspeake and Ohio Railroad; A. L. Huggins and
William Plummer, Merchanis and Siners Transportation Company; V. Q. Johnson, General Superintendent Carolina Central Railroad; W. H. Knight,
Manager Great Southern Dispatch Green Line, Chiand Banking Company and Manager of Western Railtation Company; V. Q. Jonnsen, General Superintendent Carolina Central Railroad; W. H. Knight, Manager Great Southern Dispatch Green Line, Chicago; Reuben Poster, General Manager Richmond and York River Railroad and Steamboat Company and et the Bailmore and Wilmington Steamboat Company; Virgil Powers, General Commissioner; John B. Peck, General Agent; Charles A. Sindall, Secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Gompany. The meeting organized with E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville, Chattanoga and St. Louis Railroad, as chatrman, and Charles A. Sindall, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Company, as secretary. The chair attact the object of the meeting to be to bring about a maintenance of freight rates from the West to the South. A committee of discen was appointed to consider and report on the report, and a recess was taken to await the report. On reassembling the committee of discen respondence to consider and reported recommending that Virgil Powers, Commissioner of the Southern Railroads, be appointed to consider unning from New York, Philadelphia and Baitlmore of Southern ports and ascertain their riews in regard to freights and report to a funne meeting, which was acopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, at ten o'clock on Saturday next, to bear the report of Mr. Powers as to the result of his conference with the steamship lines.

Burial of the Poisoned Woman at Gravesend Yesterday.

AFTER THE FUNERAL.

Search of the House-Arrest and Release of Three People.

The funeral of Mrs. Maria L. Hubbard, whose and den death on Tuesday startled the quiet community of Gravesend, L. I., took place from her husband's house yesterday afternoon, at three P. M., and was attended by a large number of triends from Brooklyn and New York. Nearly all the residents of the village testified their sympathy with the deceased by at tending the body to the grave. The funeral periods comething of the nature of a demonstration, and old residents declared that low interments had teen so numerously or respectably attended within their memory. Long before the hour appointed for the funeral numbers of well dressed people arrived by the train and proceeded to the house where the unfortunite Mrs. Hubbard was lying in an open coffin, upon which some wreaths of flowers were laid cats were arranged to all the rooms on the ground floor for the mourning friends, but so numerous was the attendance that both the balls and stairs were Reformed Church, delivered a long and impressive address on the uncertainty of life. The assistants listened respectfully and joined in the short prayer at the termination of the address, but there was little evidence of any overpowering sorrow on the part o any one present. Immediately on the termination o the prayers the funeral cortoge was formed and took its way to the little churchyard, which lies at some distance in rear of the house which in life she in

The body was encased in a polished rosewood coffin, ornsmented with nickel plating, and was borne by six stalwart men to the grave. The pall bearers were Jacobus Lake, Stephen Stillwell, John S. Van Ciect, Washington Willis, Cornelius D. Stryker and Stophen Stryker, Immediately following the coffin came Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Joseph ing the coffic came Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Joseph Allen, a brother of the deceased lady. Roth mee walked with heads bent down and showing at least the outward semblace of sorrew. It seems, towever, that during Mrs. Hubbard's lifetime she was on bad forms with this brother, and that for some years they had not been on speaking terms. He looks like a hardworking man. Mr. Hubbard were a suit of blick, and looked to better advantage than on the day following his wife's death, but was cold and undemonstrative. It was remarked by the detectives that during their intercourse with him he had never once expressed regret at advantage that on the day following his wife's death, but was cold and undemonstrative. It was remarked by the detectives that during their intercourse with him he had never once expressed regret at his wife's guiden demise nor any sorrow at her loss. There is a certain callousness in his manner which has uniavorably impressed persons brought into contact with him. Miss Luak did not accompany the body to the grave, but remained in the house. The friends of the deceased formed quite a long and impressive cortege, which was the more remarkable because the large majority were ladies. A rumor was circulated during the day that the deceased had expressed a wish to be interred in Greenwood Cometery, and this was also the dosire of some of her near relatives, but Mr. Hubbard in alsted she should be interred in his family plot. Among those present was Mrs. Johnson, ilubbard's sister, whose relations with the deceased are said to have been none of the most friendly. It is claimed that Mrs. Hubbard was jealous of the influence she exerted over her busband, who was accustioned to consult his sister on all private affairs, even those which he withheld from his wile. Mrs. Johnson's any her hostility to Mrs. Hubbard was due to anxiety less the worldly goods of old Mr. Hubbard should be diverted from her grandaughter, who was locked on by the family as the proper person to inherit from him. In THE GRAVEYARD.

On the arrival of the cortoge in the graveyard the coffin containing the body was placed in a large deal box, and, after the usual prayers, was lowered into the ground. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Allenstood together during this ceremony, and the brother seemed the more affected of the two on leaving the graveyard the mounters divided into little groupe and seemed to wait for lurther developments. Even the visitors from Brooklyn were evicantly loach to depart, but as neither the Coroner nor the detectives give any sign of an intention to take any action the majority of the strangers left about half-past four F. M.

Their departu

the premises for papers and such total representations to the premises for papers and such total representations to the press present in that all the desire setting out on this duty the Goroner informed the members of the press present it that all one but the police officers would be permitted to enter the house, but en the conclusion of the carred the Cerener politely communicated the result to the representation of the Lamily showed mach concern about the proposed action of the Cerener, who was abown into all the lamily showed mach concern about the proposed action of the Cerener, who was abown into all the spariments and gives faculties to make the desired and the presentation of the cerener of the lamily showed mach concern about the proposed actions of the Cerener, who was abown into all the spariments and gives faculties to make the desired and the presentation of the cerener of the cerener of secondary of the interest permitted and the presentation of the cerener of the cerener of secondary of the interest permitted that the particle denied my knowledge of a will or other legal papers. The detectives consider this a rather currous circumstance is view of the known lact that Mrs. Hubbard was possessed of properly and must have the little present of the thought of the theory of the known lact that Mrs. Hubbard was possessed of properly and must have the little pressess of the cerener of the development of the present of the thought and in favor of his wife, and as this document was not introduced which has desired the particle and the cerener of the cerener of the course of the cerener of the course of the cerener of the development of the cerener of th

There was some ill feeling between annt and the Will-lamsons, who live over yonder. She used to live with them before she came to live with uncle. Mr. Williamson is a nicce of her's. I believe she brought her down here and then she married old Williamson. Since then she and aunt did not get along well together."

NOT HER ALYT.

Miss Lusk complained to the Hukald reporter that there had been a good deal of inaccuracy in the stalement made by some of the newspapers. She was only related to me by marriage. My father's brother was married to her sister, but she used to vain our house and stay with us weeks at a time, and we looked on her and called her annt, but in reality she was no blood relation to me. Then the stories circulated that she was worth \$30,000 or \$40,000 is all nonsense. She owned one house in Monree street, Brocklyn, which rented for about \$30 a month, and a bare which rented for about \$30 a month, and a bare which rented for about \$30 a month, and a bare which rented for about \$30 a month, and a bare which rented for \$10. I used to collect the rents with her, and this was all the property she had, it is quite true that sunt and "Gove" Siryker poisoned her, but now while she was in her senses. It was during one of her \$2000.000. Since then she and aunt did not get along well together."

NOT HER AUNT.

MISS LUSK complained to the HERALD reporter that there had been a good deal of lanceuracy in the stotement made by some of the newspapers. She was only related to me by marriage. My father's brother was married to her sister, but she used to vinit our house and stay with its weeks at a time, and we looked on her and called her aunt, but in reality sine was no blood relation to me. Then the stories direulated that she was worth \$30,000 or \$40,000 is all noncense. She owned one house in Monroe street, Brooklyn, which rented for about \$30 a month, and a born which rented for about \$30 a month, and a born which rented for \$10. I used to collect the rents with her, and this was all the property she had. It is quite true that sunt said "Gove' Stryker poisoned her, but not while she was in her senses. It was during one of her spissing, when she was nuconsciour. There was something mysterious about her death, because her eyes during the spasms burned like fire, she issued from the mouth and her lips turned hiek. She did not accuse "Cove' Stryker in her lucid lateryals."

REERASED.

THE CAMDEN MURDER TRIAL

HUNTER'S GOOD CHARACTER AND HIS ALIBI ENDE VORED TO BE PROVEN -INTERESTING TESTIMONY-THE DEFENCE TO CLOSE TO-DAY WITH THE PRISONER AS A WITNLES IN ITSOWN BEHALF-A VERY UNSATISFACTORY JURY.

CAMBEN, N. J., June 20, 1878.

The evidence for Benjamin Hunter, to prove that he is innecest of the foul crame charged against him, is drawing to a close. To-morrow his lawyers will finish ase, Benjamin Hunter, the prisoner, himself being the last witness to be called. So far they have not made a strong defence, and unless more important testimony is offered to morrow than any that has been submitted thus far the accused man will not be likely to receive a verdict of acquittal at the hands of the

This jury, by the way, is attracting a great deal of attention. The most eminent lawyers of the Phila-delphia bar, who have visited the Camden court to hear something of the celebrated case, have not

given complimentary opinions of the jury. They are not prepensessing in appearance, and it is a very strange fact that more intelligent men were not chosen to try so important a case. picked panel of forty-eight. It is alleged that one of the jurors is to be arrested for pocket picking as soon as he comes off the jury. Two of them, it is alleged cannot rend. The defence hope to secure a disagree ment, and one of the lawyers for Hunter told the writer that four of the jurymen were "all right."

The first witnesses called to-day were to prove Mr. Hunter's "peace and quietness, honesty and gentleness of disposition." Adolphus H. Ashton, M. D. Israel W. Morris, the well known fron founder Abram S. Jenks, Joseph C. Turnpenny, Peter L. Krider, James Evans, William H. Trotter, Charles H. Eldredge, Ell Keen, Charles Shivers, William Mont gomery, Marcus A. Davis, John R. Hubu, Edward Wiler, Jacob Moore and Thomas A. Barlow all testified briefly as to the prisoner's good reputation up to the

Edward Wiler was asked the same questions as the others, as to whether Huster's character for gentleness had over been questioned or discussed.

"I have heard some discussion about his kindness," the witness returned, in an innocent manner, "Ah! When was that?" said the Prosecutor, bristings in the prosecutor,

"And he associated with men who belonged to the committee-whe had not competences."

"His excellenteer are observed."

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"He have been and the court room at this restrict was hard to quell.

Disproving Granax.

The largh that rang through the court room at this restort was hard to quell.

Disproving Granax.

The next effort of the defence was to disprove Graham's assertien that he and lituate had a meeting en Studay. For this purpose Miss Martha Hinter, eldest daughter of the souther was recalled, and estimated to the fact that nor father went to our on with the family in the morning and to Mr. Francis. In the same of the morning and to Mr. Francis. The same of the morning and to Mr. Francis. The same of the sa

Control everybody."

THE ALBH AGAIN.

Martin Royer, of No. 1,106 Morris street, a clerk with Posts & Co., tron dealers, Twelfth and Market streets, Phinadelphia, testilica that he knew Benja min Hunter by sight for nearly eighteen years; rememberhed the night of January 23; went home in a min Hunter by sight for nearly eighteen years; rememberhed the night of January 23; went home in a Fourth street car that night, getting in near Markel street; it was about half-past seven o'clock and more than a quarter of an hour either way; the car was crowded; after I got a seat i saw Mr. Hunter sitting on the other side of the car, forward; I distinctly remember seeing Mr. Hunter get out at Wharton street; after considering the matter over after hearing that Hunter was implicated I came to the conclusion it was that night, occause I worked later that night.

This was the last witness of the day.

Mr. Jenkins, in cross-examining, did not attempt to shake the witness' testimony as to the date upon which he saw Mr. Hunter, confining himself to scrutinging to witness as to the time of day. He will promably cadeavor to show that fluater would have had time to get the Tenth street car in Phitadelphia after committing the murder to Camden.

A LONG BRANCH TRAGEDY.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY-A STORY OF DISSIPATION AND DRUNKENNISS -CATLIVE'S SUDDEN DEATH. [BY TEGEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Loxo Branch, N. J., June 20, 1878.

The discovery of the dead body of William Catlive in the yard of the Gormania Hotel, at Long Branch, this morning, gave rise to conjectures which te-morrow's inquest, before the Coroner's a painter by trade, whose brother and sister re-side in New York city, where he also lived until about two years ago. When he removed to this place his family constated of his wife and her two or three children by a former husband, and they settled in a pleasant frame cottage on the outskirts of the village—a cottage filled to-night with mourners bereaved by sudden death. For a year and a holf past Cathive had been employed as a parater at Mr. John Hony's place, Hollywood Park. It appears from the statements of Mr. Hoey; Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hoey's overseer; Mr. Morin, the pro-prieter of the Germania Hotel; Mrs. Catlive, and others, who were acquainted with him, and from whom the information here given is procured, that old, weighed 180 pounds, was of a full habit of body, and easily flushed by liquor, of which he drank too much. When he left his work at Hollywood Park at six last evening he was, as Mr. Wilson says, "as healthy looking a man as he ever saw." He started away with a number of fellow workmen on the place and on the way to his house, more than a mile distant, stopped at the Ger-

fellow workmen on the place and on the way to his house, more than a mile distant, stopped at the Gormania Hotel with three companions who are described as Jim Lane, Bill Smith and Fosier. Cattive wanted to see the son of the hotel keeper, young licury Morin. Henry was not at home, and, after taking a drink, the party leit, all except Smith, who stayed behind. This was a little past six.

Good SATUREN HERRY.

About eight e'clock Catlive returned to the hetel te meet lienty Morin. His business with him, it is understood, was concerning an outstanding bill or claim. They met, and Cative, Smith and Morin spent an hour together. The elder Morio being absent on an evening visit with his wife, Cative and Smith are said to have taken two drinks apiece, the lermer drinking apple whiskey, as was his custom, and the latter beer. Soon after nine Morin told the two, good nesuredly enough, that they had better ge heme and go to bed. Smith responded, maying, "Well, Heary, if you'll treat us we'll go," whereupon Morin said, "All right, If you promise I'll treat you." Catlive took another glass of whiskey; Smith took a cigar. They walked out of the door, when Catlive unread again to Morris, saying, "Give us another, itensy, and we'll go home, sure." Morin a lengthingly declined, with the words, "No more to-night. Come back in the meraing and I'll treat again; go home sure." Morins lengthingly declined, with the words, "No more to-night. Come back in the meraing and I'll treat again; go home, sure." Morins lengthingly declined, with the words, "No more to-night. Come back in the meraing and I'll treat again; go home, sure." Morins a lengthingly declined, with the words, "No more to-night. Come back in the meraing and I'll treat on the link two links as he reited were full of flu-live good mature. "Well, Henry, if you say we must, we will have to do it," and tone two iriends anappeared. At this time Morin says neither of them appeared to be much overcome by liquor, yet Smith, the survivor, who alone could know what subsequently Edward Wiler was acknown the sames questions as the claim, and whether Hanari's characteries grained in the claim, and have been a contenting an outstanding bit with the content of the c

THE ELLISON MURDER TRIAL

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1878. of George C. Elitson, formerly chief engineer of the House of Representatives, charged with killing David

COMMITTED BY THE CORONER.

Henry Ashton, an Englishman, forty years of age who has been for several months past a practising physician in Paterson, N. J., was locked up yesterday or order of Coroner Myers. The latter in conduction an inquest on the body of Mrs. Ashton, who died on Monday last, and whose death Ashton is suspected of having cansed. The inquest in still in progress and has already disclosed the fact that the body of the deceased is covered with the marks of recent beat-